### EUROPEAN ORIGINS.

A TRANSLATION OF IHERING'S BOOK ON THE ARYAN MIGRATIONS.

THE EVOLUTION OF THE ARYAN. By Rudolph von Ihering. Translated from the German by A. Drucker, M. P. Pp. xviii, 412. Henry Holt & Co.

Mr. Drucker has done good service in translating Mr. Drucker has gone good service in translating.

Ihering's posthumous work. It is not necessary to indulge in militant feelings against the philologists to emphasize the value of studies in prehistoric antiquities by a man deeply versed in the Roman law. That science is crammed with relics and symbols of a remote past. When a man could go into court with a chip for a ship, a clod to represent his farm and so on, he must have had the favor of imrial custom to be able to keep a straight face. The Romans themselves, we are told, wondered how their augurs could look at each other without laughing. The resonant title which belongs to Leo XIII, as the successor of the high priest of old Rome, Pontifer Maximus, means nothing more nor less than the chief bridge-builder. Thering's book does not make any pretence to humor, and still eneral effect of the analysis by which he reduces the grand fictions of Roman civilization to prosaic realities in the life of wandering, naked nomads is humorous. His practice is never to call on religion or philosophy or science for an explanation of anything until he has exhausted the resources of ordinary life. He recall looks for ources of ordinary life. He rarely looks for a sources of ordinary life. He rarely looks for a divinity as long as there is a man in sight, and it one principle is enough for his purpose he takes Newton's advice and rejects all others that may suggest themselves. But he searches for his one sufficient principle with the utmost care. Every sufficient of symbolism that he takes up must be recognized for not as a symbol, but as something accounted for, not as a symbol, but as something once real in the life of men. Hence he rejects at the outset the notion, once more common than it is now, of a high civilization in the ancient race from

now, of a high civilization in the ancient race from which sprang the modern nations of Europe.

His book has to be scanned closely to find the key to his theory of tradition. He does not begin his writing where his thinking began, but rather where it ended. Then, near the close of his book, where it ended. Then, near the close of his book, which was left incomplete at his death, he lights upon the particular usage and the unique comment of an eccentric philosopher, which guided him through all his investigations into the early history of Roman law. One of the curious religious tory of Roman law. One of the curious religious practices of the Romans was the careful inspection by a class of priests, trained to the task, of the by a class of priests, trained to the task, of the intestines of animals slaughtered for sacrifice. The religious associations of this practice were of such remote antiquity that it was supposed to be of divine origin. Ever since the gods of the Roman people existed they had always manifested their people existed they had always manifested their will in this way. Occasionally somebody would wonder why the delty chose to interest himself in the digestive organs of four-footed creatures. Stoics even went so far as to say that this was a thing not decorous nor worthy of the gods. The natural inference would be that the gods had nothing to inference would be that the gods had nothing to do with the business, but the ancients were so completely taken in by the supernatural tradition that they could think of nothing else. Even Cicero, who was far from being hidebound in religion, thought the auspices divine in their origin. He laughed at Democritus, who said that the inspection of the internal organs of animals had originally no other purpose than to discover the healthful-ness or unhealthfulness of a given district of coun-

Itry.

Thering has no hesitation in saying that Democritus was precisely right in the matter. Of course, in Cicero's time, when the Greek and Italian course, in Cicero's time, when the Greek tribes had been settled for countless generations in their historic places, and had come to the conclu-sion that their ancestors were born right there, from the soil or the trees, or from some favorite token like the Hirpinian wolf, there was no need of testing the country in this way. But, says Ihering, Democritus was looking back to other conditions. He was certain that the earliest Greeks and the earliest Italians had been strangers to the soil, and editiest italians had been strangers to the soil, and that they had to find out by experiment the spots where their herds would thrive. If they waited long enough, the cattle would show by dying that the place was bad, but if they killed one or two end made an inspection, they would not have to wait. "Those who reject this explanation," adds Thering, "can take refuge only in the notion that Inering, can take reage our in remote antiquity the people believed that the delty revealed himself in the belly of an ox." He declares his indebtedness to this hint from Democritus for his whole theory of the early history of

After this remark the reader can anticipate Ihering's scheme in a general way even before he has read this book, though he would have to be a man of almost boundless learning to work out that scheme for himself in its details without help. Ihering traces to the same simple origin the Roman religious practice of divination by the feeding night for the signs of the sky. It was a very solemn religious performance with the Romans, gradually degenerating into a consecrated phrase which served to postpone a national assembly, no matter what was the appearance of the heavens. But if the conditions of a tented multitude on the march be looked to, it will be seen that the magnetical reason for scanning the istrate had good, practical reason for scanning the sky at midnight, so as to avoid striking the tents in the morning with a prospect of bad weather

ahead.

Another species of divination was by the movements of animals. These were called pedestrian signs, though the snake was included, which
never walks. But the Romans never called any animal a pedestrian. It was taken for granted that animals went afoot, since they were not capable of riding. Man was called a pedestrian when he walked, because he might sometimes be seen going when he was not on foot. So, says Ihering, nedestrian signs meant not that the animals were afoot, but that the men who saw them were afoot, members of a migrating horde. Thus the ous creatures. This pretext, however, will not serve to explain the Roman habit of quartering the sky and watching the flight of birds. Ihering's theory in regard to this is that the Romans preserved un consciously a device of times when birds were their only guides through mountain passes and across trackless plains, from watercourse to water-course. To the Roman the flight of birds had only an imaginary value as a portent. To his remote, half-clad ancestor it had the practical value of

Of course, all this raises the question as to what these ancient migrations by which Italy and the rest of Europe were settled resembled in character. De Quincey are familiar with the movement which whole nation shares. Common observation shows how a migration almost imperceptible may fill up a continent like America or Australia. But Thering holds that the original movement from Asia into Europe was different from these. In the first place, it must have been slow, with long intervals of movement in every case. Otherwise people would never have learned to keep sacred practices that were trivial in a settlement, but vitally necessary on the march. But there is specific evidence that European has always been, since history awakened. lygamist, if he could afford it. Even those Asiguage to Europeans have no European scruples in scruples, says Ihering, unless these had been forced to that annual pligrimage, for which Thering can fix the very months, there was an obvious restriction. In the settlement each man lived and main-tained as large a family as he chose by his own efforts. But on the march the maintenance of the entire horde was a public affair, and each person

ras entitled to a given quantity, and no more. The movement was in part military, and so the number of non-combatants was made as small as possible. But in the end this merely practical repossible. But in the end this merely practical restriction became, like the auspices, a matter of religious duty. Long before the European reached his destined home his views were fixed. Whether he was to be Greek, Teuton, Celt or Latin, his ideals of home were outlined when he had no home. But under the conditions of the migration there were certain to be more women than men at the outset. The method of taking care of these supernumerary women fixed another point in the later Roman religion. They were not expected to fight the battles of the tribe. But at the same time amp. They carried the burning brands or the would have been, "The Celt is migratory." In short, ticks from place to place. Upon them detected the whole comfort of the camp after the ing forward till his hunger is appeared.

day's march was done. Making a fire in those days was a serious business. As these fire-maidens were without husbands and household cares, they were soon forbidden to accept any such additional burdens. That is the way that Vesta, above all the goddens of the formestic hearth comes to be all the goddess of the domestic hearth, came to be served by virgin priestesses, the Vestals of poetry and

In a march of any distance there were rivers to be crossed, and in course of time provision was made for this by the development of a class of men more skilful than their comrades, with a better eye for proportions and for mechanical fit-ness. They required the beginnings of a knowledge of drawing and writing and material to make their drawings upon. The hides of their cattle gave them these, and to the last day of Roman paganism cattle hides were still used as sacred for certain legal writings. But the bridge builders meanwhile perpetuated themselves as a distinct order by training recruits in each new generation. Every new horde that was formed to march away in search of fresh pastures was obliged to have its bridge builders. Even if it settled for generations in some chosen spot, it must still keep up this or-der of experts, lest the traditional contrivances might be forgotten. When it dismissed swarms from its own teeming hive, these had to have their bridge builders, just as it had them in the first

Generation after generation kept up this could not make bridges and who looked in bewilderment on the confusion of beams and upright stakes, braces and diagonal supports which was thrown down for use beside a stream may well have imagined that some god had taught the pontifices their science. We all know that long after the Italian rivers were spanned, as a rule, with permanent structures the ancient lore of tempo-rary bridge building was extremely useful to Casar in his campaigns. But in the stationary life of a growing civilization, this primary duty became the least among those which an order that had developed into a distinct organism took upon itself to perform. Ihering holds that all the manifold responsibilities of the pontifex can be traced back without a broken link to the comparatively simple of permanent settlement these ancient mechanics had made important beginnings in the graphic arts and in methods of computing time and distance

They were ready to receive the knowledge that was diffused from Babylon. To this Babylonian science Thering devotes many chapters. He is profoundly impressed by the legal aspects of the ancient civilization of the Euphrates Valley, and still more by the fact that it can be subjected to the same kind of practical analysis to which he subjects that of the Aryan races. The results, from the condition of the Arvans when they emerge stock which had been long secluded. But the Semites fell into a place where they had to be in perpetual contact with more or less friendly neighperpetual contact with more or less friendly neign-bors. They settled beside great rivers which opened the way to the sea. They had to learn how to till the soil, how to dig canais and raise dikes, because their land would not suffice for herds. Now, the shepherd has no need for minute acquaintance with the seasons. He is called upon only in a slight measure to forecast conditions which the farmer must think about very carefully. That is why we owe to the agriculturists of Babylonia the division of the year into months. But with the growth of agriculture came the necessity of trade which always makes centres for itself, around which population gathers. At these focal points worshippers were most numerous, and there

the great temples were built.

It is here that Ihering succumbs to the religious imagination. He can find no practical reason for the temple towers of Babylonia, and so he has to go back in fancy to the time when the Semites tons of mountains. When they went to the valley something as near like them as possible. Of course, this bit of theorizing will evaporate the instant it is shown that mountaineers. But it serves for the present mountaineers. But it serves for the present mountaineers. But it serves for the present mountaineers. Their wealth increases, they raise destant it is shown that the Semites never had been people gather at its base. Their wealth increases, they divide and diversify their labor, they raise de-fences against people poorer than they, they debuild cities and begin civil government. But civil government requires public works and workmen paid with public money. That implies a system more complicated than private labor. Time has to be measured in a way not thought of by private master and servant. To the walls and temples of the Babylonian cities we owe the division of the year into weeks, with one day of rest, and the division of day and night into hours. It was not the Chaldean astronomer who invented these things; rather it was they that heiped to create him. Meanwhile irade widened. It was found easy to carry merchandise on rafts down the rivers. Later came navigation by sea, for which rafts would not do. Ihering argues that the boat was invented after minute study of the skeleton of a fish, the skill of the invention being in the fact that the fish skeleton was turned upside down as a model for the skeleton of the boat. From the moment when the first boat ventured out of sight of land, the necessity for an accurate study of the stars became apparent. To man religious practice of divination by the feeding of fowls. In the first place, the question was whether new plants and atrange fruits were fit to eat. If the fowls ate these things and lived, then the people might do the same. Then, again, there was the solemn practice of putting up a new tent from which a chosen magistrate looked at midinvestigation, the world owes the beginning of astronomy and mathematics in general. The sea voyage was hazardous, and this fact led to the discovery which has made commerce possible. It required loans not in the way of friendship, but in the way of business. The fœnus nauticum of Roman law dates from Babylonian times. Babylonian sailors were familiar with a loan which could not be collected from their heirs if they were lost at sea. Thus the beginnings of commercial mistake to think that these restless people ended where they began. They contrived a whole legal system. The Babylonian merchant was a very systematic man. He put everything in writing, and then he burned the clay on which the record If the Roman had borrowed his writing material as well as his system of contracts and est and jurisprudence, the world would now have some valuable manuscripts which have been lost

> ization the Aryan was looking for a place to live. thering's theory is that the nation became too numerous to thrive with flocks in the first secluded He turns to Roman custom to discover the nethod taken to relieve the pressure of population, and finds it in a curious practice of which traces are found not only among the Romans, but also among the Greeks and the Teutons. Among the Romans in times of distress solemn dedication was made to the gods of all the children and all the domestic animals born in the spring following the up, and then were turned out of the city to make a new home for themselves wherever they could. Ihering derides the notion that this practice took the place of an ancient sacrifice of living children. It must, in his opinion, be traced simply to hunger. When the original nation was threatened with famine it exiled those who were best able to take care of themselves, the young, strong and adventurous, who were, above all, the most willing to deaway is shown in the fate of the aged who vent-ured to accompany them. These were liable to be cast into the first river as propitiation to the powers insulted by the building of a bridge. So vivid was the race memory of this sacrifice among the Romans that aged persons were spoken of as senes depontani, literally old off-the-bridgers. Probably the universal Aryan superstition embaimed in Burns's phrase, "A runnin' stream they daur na cross," belongs with this primitive cruelty to the aged and helpless drowned to save rations. Nat-They would move only when the migration became general, as in the case of the Helvetians in Cresar's time. The horde itself would only travel so far as was necessary to find a suitable dwelling-place. From that point new hordes would start later, while would be repeated at intervals. The result would be a chain of tribes slowly moving forward from the starting point. Thus the period of migration might comprise many centuries. This slow move-ment must be considered in accounting for the fact that the Asiatic ancestor has been followed by European descendants. Thering holds that the characteristics of the Europeans were fixed in a large degree before ever they reached Europe. Their life of slow but constant change, of incessant ing hunger, made them capable of dealing with the homes. That by nature the Aryan differed from homes. That by nature the Aryan differed from other Asiatics at the outset he denies utterly. He shows the same contempt for alleged differences among the races of Europe. The Teuton is a migratory animal, say some. Of course, replies Ihering, he was the last to find a place in Europe. If the Celt had been in his place then the phrase would have been, "The Celt is migratory." In short, the Teuton is settly honour.

#### AN ENTHUSIASTIC MANAGER.

It would be hard to find a more pronounced enthusiast on the subject of cooking by gas than the manager of the Astor House. He will tell you with pride of his having been one of the very first to introduce the process into his own home, and as for the gas plant in the hotel, why, he regards it as invaluable. Rapidity and perfection of broiling he claims in the highest degree for gas, and if you are skeptical about it, he is ready to take you down to the hotel kitchen and demonstrate the matter before your face and eyes. "Broil half a chicken," he orders the chef, and adds, "Now, out with your watches, gentlemen!" A bare five minutes passed, and there is the chicken broiled more perfectly than it could have been done over a coal fire in fifteen minutes. Then comes toast-making, for which the very first to introduce the process into his it could have been done over a coal fire in fifteen minutes. Then comes toast-making, for which gas is simply unrivalled. The firm, golden-brown crust incloses the tender inside in a way to make you see that toast made by gas is a wholly different article from the burnt and chip-like thing that too often passes by that name. There is, in fact, no question at the Astor House of cooking by gas being any longer in an experimental stage. It is a triumphant success, which already makes the coal range look as obsolete as a turnspit.

WINTER'S LAWYERS IN TROUBLE.

CHARGES OF UNPROFESSIONAL CONDUCT MADE AGAINST THEM BY THE

DOCTOR'S FRIENDS. Dowe, Murray & Hartridge, the lawyers who appeared as counsel for Dr. Frederick G. Winter in the insanity proceedings in the Supreme Court, in Brooklyn, last week, will be called upon to answer in the Supreme Court a charge of violating their professional oaths in prevailing upon Dr. Winter on November 26, while, as alleged, he was in a highly nervous condition, to sign notes payable to the law firm for \$10,000 for services in connection

Dr. Winter's relatives sought to have a committee of his person and estate appointed on the ground of insanity. The trial lasted three days and a half, before Judge Hurd. Dr. Winter was declared sane. It is alleged that on November 26 he went with his lawyers to their offices, at No. 255 Broadway, and there signed an agreement and certain promissory notes aggregating, including a cash payment of \$2,000, the sum of \$10,000. Late on Tuesday afternoon, Edward M. Grout, of Grout, Jenks, Meyer & Hyde, went before Justice Smith Jenks, Meyer & Hyde, went before Justice Smith and obtained an injunction restraining William Dowe, David Murray and Clifford W. Hartridge from transferring "three promissory notes dated November 25, 1837, payable to them or their order at the People's Bank, one note for \$2,000, payable in six months, and two notes for \$3,000 each, payable in twelve and eighteen months, made by the plain-tiff."

six months, and two notes for \$3,000 pin twelve and eighteen months, made by the plaintiff.

Dr. Winter is the owner of property valued at about \$40,000. His friends allege that although his lawyers engaged a number of physicians as expert witnesses they have no just claim upon the doctor in the sum for which he gave the notes. They assert that Dr. Winter, in his enfeebled physical condition, was unfairly compelled to sign the notes. A member of the firm of Grout, Jenks, Meyer & Hyde said last night that the charges were ridienlously excessive, and that it was painfully evidentiously excessive, and that it was said the man said, and not been his own best witness he would have fared badly. His lawyers were prodded, coached and assisted by the doctor's friends, this man said, and even the Judge had to use the utmost forbearance with the doctor's lawyers in order to help them with the doctor's lawyers in order to help them through. This, it was said, is one of the reasons through. This, it was said, is one of the reasons tors who witnessed the trial.

Clifford W. Hartridge, who is a member of the firm of Dowe, Murray & Hartridge, was seen at firm of Dowe, Murray & Hartridge, was seen at his home, No. 78 West Eighty-fifth-st., last night, he said that the firm had no statement to make regarding their financial relations with Dr. Winter, regarding their financial relations with Dr. Winter.

BACK FROM FAMINE-STRICKEN INDIA.

"THE CHRISTIAN HERALD'S" COMMISSIONED TELLS OF HIS MISSION-HIS VESSEL DE-LAYED BY THE SPANIARDS.

The Rev. Dr. Richard Gear Hobbs, the com-The Rev. Dr. Rienard Gear Hobbs, the com-missioner sent by "The Christian Herald" to dis-tribute the money raised by that publication for the relief of the starving people in India, returned to New-York yesterday morning, after an absence

abroad of nearly six months. Dr. Hobbs, who was accompanied to the plague-stricken country by his wife, was seen last even-ing at the St. Denis Hotel. He had nothing but praise for his treatment by the British officials, and said that in all his experience he had never found a more courteous body of men.

"Our party sailed for India on June 12 from San

IN AID OF THE CHURCH CHARITIES.

The parlors of the Bloomingdale Reformed Thurch, at Sixty-eighth-st. and the Boulevard, pre-Church, at Sixty-eighth-st. and the Boulevard, pissented a pretty scene yesterday afternoon and last evening on the occasion of the opening of the fair for the benefit of the church charities. The decorations were beautiful, and the articles for sale were unusually attractive. Among other things there was an oil painting by Mr. Jefferson, the son of Joseph Jefferson, depicting a forest interior. The large attendance yesterday helped to make the opening a successful one. The fair will continue to-day, to-morrow and Saturday, and will be open in the afternoon and evening. Those in charge

to-day, to-morrow and Saturday, and will be open in the afternoon and evening. Those in charge of the entertainment are:

Candy table, in charge of Mrs. J. D. Slack and Mrs. Edgar M. Hoagland, assisted by Mrs. Hudson Rose, Mrs. Frank Taylor, Mrs. Arthur W. Teele and Mrs. Henry Grant. All white table, in charge of Mrs. Louiz Bauer, aesisted by Mrs. L. F. Butler, Mrs. H. H. Hosis, Mrs. Blaunch Hollis, Mrs. W. H. Frame, Mrs. Kate Wilson, Mrs. Townsend H. Fellows, Miss Russell Lestrange and Miss Lillian Peck. Book booth, Miss I. Seedorf, aesisted by Mrs. A. M. Schovel and Miss Jennie Niemann. Turkish tea booth, in charge of Mrs. Moton D. Moss, assisted by Mrs. A. M. Schovel and Miss Jennie Niemann. Turkish tea booth, in charge of Mrs. Moton D. Moss, assisted by Miss Lillian Rednap, Miss Dora MeMurtry, Mrs. R. J. Secor, Mrs. G. F. Lyon, Miss Abbie Huyler, Miss May Tuttle, Miss Ethel French, Mrs. W. H. Crolius, Miss Marie Crolius, Miss Florence Eager and Miss Kathryn Krymer. Flower booth, in charge of Miss Elialane Whitcomb, assisted by Miss Jean Currie, Miss Myra Bien, Mrs. P. R. Whitcomb, Mrs. A. Frank Richardson and Mrs. George L. Lord, Art room, in charge of Mrs. A. L. Erlanger, assisted by Mrs. C. C. Osborne, Mrs. Leonard B. Treharne, Mrs. G. G. Turner, Mrs. H. LaMott Leroy, Miss Annie Badeau, Miss Maud Bilss, Mrs. Adoif Glose, Miss Annie Badeau, Miss Maud Bilss, Mrs. Adoif Glose, Miss Annie Badeau, Miss Maud Bilss, Mrs. Adoif Glose, Miss Annie Badeau, Miss Maud Bilss, Mrs. Adoif Glose, Miss Annie Badeau, Miss Maud Bilss, Mrs. Adoif Glose, Miss Annie Badeau, Miss Maud Bilss, Mrs. Adoif Glose, Miss Annie Rotharge of Mrs. W. J. Gouiding, assisted by Mrs. Alexander Moore, Miss Ray Moore, Miss Buchan and Miss Emma Dilienbeck, Restaurant, in charge of Mrs. Peter Wagner, assisted by Mrs. E. A. Dillelenbeck, Mrs. S. D. Brown, Mrs. Felt, Miss Edith Maston and Miss White.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN ST. LOUIS.

St. Louis, Dec. 1.-Fire was discovered in F. O. Sawyer & Co.'s paper factory, in Locust, near Thirdst., at 3:30 o'clock this afternoon, and within an hour, the establishment was in ruins, and a number of adjoining buildings were badly damaged. The general loss is estimated at over \$200,000. Just how the fire started is not know, the flames suddenly bursting from the building. It contained highly inflammable material, and was soon a rouring furinflammable material, and was soon a roaring furnace, the fire communicating across the narrow street to the Economic Bindery plant, the Young-McKinney Printing Company, the Missouri Engraving Company, Woodward-Tiernan Printing Company and Higgins's Map Printing Company. There were a hundred employes in the paper factory, but all made their escape in safety. At 439 o'clock the walls of the paper factory fell, crushing in the McKinney company's plant.

While running to the fire a hose-reel struck a streetcar, and Finley Bruce, the driver, sustained three broken ribs. streetcar, and Finley Bruce, the Given, three broken ribs.

It is said that all the companies were fully in-

TO HOLD A PUBLIC DINNER. At the regular monthly meeting of the Merchants

and Manufacturers' Board of Trade, held last night at No. 241 Fifth-ave., it was decided to hold a dinner some time in January, to which several members of Congress will be invited. This action was taken because of an invitation which had been ex-tended to C. C. Shayne, the president of the Board, by a score of the members. In their letter to Mr. Shayne, they expressed their desire to show their appreciation of Mr. Shayne's services to the Board appreciation of Mr. Shayne's services to the Board with a public dinner.

Mr. Shayne decided that the efforts of all of the officers of the Board should be recognized, and he suggested that a dinner be held to which all of those who had rendered services in securing the passage of the personal effects clause of the Tariff law. In which the Board is especially interested, should be invited, and in which all the members of

the Board might participate. The matter came be-fore the meeting, with the result that a committee was appointed to make the necessary arrangements. DISASTROUS EXPLOSION IN A MINE.

THIRTY MEN RILLED AND FORTY INJURED ST FIREDAMP.

Kaiserslautern, Rhenish Bavaria, Dec. 1.-A fire damp explosion has taken place in the Frankerhols coal mine, near Homburg. The number of killed is thirty, and forty are injured.

The Homburg referred to in the dispatch from Kaiherslautern is a fortified town of Rhenish Ba-varia six miles north of Deux-Ponts. The more generally known Homburg is a town of Prussia, nine miles from Frankfort-on-the-Main, and noted for its bath establishments. Until 1870 the latter place was one of the most noted resorts for gam-blers in Europe.

DRIVING BACK THE DERVISHES.

OCCUPATION OF METEMMEN BY THE ANGLO-EGYPTIAN EXPEDITION.

Cairo, Dec. 1.-It is rumored here that the Anglo-Egyptian forces have occupied Metermich, on the Nile, the main Dervish position between Berber, the headquarters of the expeditionary force, and Omdurheadquarters of the expeditionary force, and Omdur-man, near Khartoum, the stronghold of the Der-vishes. The latter are said to have evacuated Me-temmeh previous to its occupation by the Anglo-Eryptian troops. Metemmeh is less than one hundred and fifty miles, as the crow flies, from Omdurman.

THE ALBANIAN REVOLT.

ADVICES FROM CONSTANTINOPLE BAY IT HAS

Constantinople, Dec. 1.-According to advices from Turkish sources the revolt of the Albanians against Turkish rule, at Diakova, northeast of Scutari, has been suppressed, and Riga Bey, the leader of the insurgents, has been arrested.

The advices received at Constantinople do not agree with the reports on the same subject which have reached Vienna. As cabled to the Associated have reached Vienna. As cabled to the Associated Press last night, it was reported at the Austrian capital that the revolt of the Albanians, which recently broke out in the districts of Ipek and Diakova, is increasing in seriousness. As previously cabled, large bodies of Bulgarian and Seriousness, head of the seriousness and the seriousness. vian troops have been dispatched to the vicinity of the disaffected districts, where sharp fighting is gents and the Ottoman troops dispatched to Uskub from Salonica and Monastir. According to these reports, between five thousand and ten thousand Albanians were then in revolt against the Turkish Government.

STEAMER SUNK IN COLLISION.

Rotterdam, Dec. 1.-The British steamer Durango, Rotterdam, Dec. 1.—106 British accounts a lightly damaged and having her forepeak full of water, from colliding with the German steamer Ordonera. The latter vessel was sunk, but there was no loss of life so far reported.

A COLLISION IN THE PARK.

Mrs. Charles De Wendel, who said she was a guest at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, was being driven through Central Park yesterday afternoon, when at Seventy-fourth-st, and the East Drive the cab struck a light wagon driven by H. Wilson, of No. 123 West Twenty-eighth-st. Both vehicles were wrecked, and Mrs. De Wendel and her driver were thrown from their seats and badly shaken up, though not seriously hurt.

UNITED STATES RUBBER CO.'S DIVIDEND. The directors of the United States Rubber Com- adequace pany have declared a semi-annual dividend of 2 super cent on the preferred stock of the company, derayable January 15, 1868.

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A LEXANDER MACGREGOR, 108 West 55th-st.-Pri-vate lessons and classes daily; waitz thoroughly and practically taught. Send for circular. To GEORGE DODWORTH,
12 & 14 EAST 49TH ST.
Classes and private lessons. Men's class commences
Dec. 6th. Dodworth's new Minuet.

Dubite Notices

NOTICE -Estimates for enclosing Recreation Building on Pier foot East Third Street, and preparing same for winter resort. Contract 620; and for furnishing and putting in place small colbie and rip rap stones. Contract No. 623, will be received by the Department of Docks until 11:30 A. M., December 14, 1897. For particulars see City Record.

The only genuine Hunyadi Water. Hanyadi János

BEST NATURAL APERIENT WATER Prescribed and approved for 34 years by all the medical authorities, for CONSTIPA-TION, DYSPEPSIA, TORPIDITY OF THE LIVER, HEMORRHOIDS, as well as for all kindred ailments resulting from indiscretion

"The prototype of all Bitter Waters." Lancet. " Speedy, sure, gentle." British Medical Journal. CAUTION: See that the label bears the signature of the firm.

Andreas Saxlehner.

#### Dublic Notices.

BOARD OF ESTIMATE AND APPORTIONMENT OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, 1897. PROPOSALS for Furnishing Materials and

PROPOSALS for Furnishing Materials and Performing Work in the Erection of a Hall of Records Emilding on Chambers, Centre, Reade and a new Street, in New York City, pursuant to Chapter 39, Laws of 1897, as amended by Chapter 783, Laws of 1897, SEALED PROPOSALS for the above work, indorsed with the above title, also with the name of the person or persons making the same, and the date of presentation, will be received at the office of the Mayor, in the City Heil, in the City of New York, until Tuesday, December 11th, 1897, as 12 o'clock m., at which piace and hour the bids will be publicly opened by, and in the presence of, the Heard of Estimate and Apportionment, or a majority of them, and read. The person or persons to whom the contract may be awarded will be resoured to attend at the office of the Department of Public Works, with the suretice offered by him or them, and lie Works, with the suretice offered by him or them, and execute the contract within five days from the date of the service of a notice noffered by him or them, and execute the contract within five days from the date of the service of a notice not that effect; and he or they shall at the same time execute a satisfactory lease to the City of the quarry from which he or they propose to obtain the face stone or of such pertient of said quarry as will be amply sufficient for the supplying of the entire face stone work. This lease shall take effect upon his failure to supply the stone in the quantities, at the times and in the manner stipulated in the contract and specifications, and shall terminate at the completion of the work; and in case of failure or neglect to do either or both he or they will be considered as having abandoned it, and as in default to the Corporation, and teoremore to both he or they will be considered as having abandoned it, and as in default to the Corporation, and

The entire steven possession of the site with the old tractor is given possession of the site with the old buildings removed.

The damages to be paid by the Contractor for each day that the contract may be unfulfilled after the time specified for the completion thereof shall have expired are, by a clause in the contract, fixed and liquidated at TWO HUNDHED AND FIFTY DOLLARS per day.

Bidders must state in writing, and also in figures, a price for the whole work complete, which price is to cover the furnishing of all necessary materials and labor and the performance of all the work set forth in the specifications and form of agreement hereunto annexed.

No estimate will be received or considered unless accompanied by either a certified check upon one of the State or National Banks of the City of New York, drawn to the order of the Comproller, or money to the amount of the order of the Comproller, or money to the amount of the order of the Comproller, or money to the amount of the hock or money must not be inclosed in the scaled successful bidder will usual be handed to the officer or clerk who has charge of the Estimate-box; and no estimate can be deposited in said box until such check or money has been examined by said officer or clerk who has charge of the Estimate-box; and no estimate can be deposited in said box until such check or money has been examined by said officer or clerk who has charge of the Estimate-box; that of the successful bidder, will be returned to the persons making the same within three days after notice that the contract is awarded. If the successful bidder shall refuse or neciset, within the days after notice that the contract has been awarded to him, to execute the same, the amount of the deposit made by him shall be forfeited to and retained by the City of New York as liquidated damages for such neglect or refusal but if he shall execute the contract and sive the property security within the time storesaid, the amount of his deposit will be returned to him.

be returned to him.

The amount of accurity required is FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS as hereinabove specified.

The tight is reserved by the Board to reject any or all bids if they shall doem it for the interest of the Cormoration so to do.

Blank forms of estimates and further information, if required, can be obtained on application at the office of the Computation, No. 250 Broadway.

The form of agreement, including the specifications for the work, its annexed.

New York, November 30, 1897.

ASHBEL P. FITCH.

ASHBEL P. FITCH, Mayor, Comptroller, FRANCIS M SCOTT, Corporation Counsel, EDWARD P. BARKER, President of Board of Taxes and Asments, JOHN JEROLOMAN, President of the Board of Aldermen,

Finance Department, Bureau for the Collection of Takes, No. 57 Chambers Street (Stewart Building), New York, December 2, 1897.
NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS.
THE RECEIVER OF TAXES OF THE CITY THE RECEIVER OF TAXES OF THE CITY of New York hereby gives notice to all persons who have emitted to pay their taxes for the year 1897, to pay the same to him at his office on or before the first day of January. 1898, as provided by section 846 of the New York City Consolidation Act of 1882.

Upon any such tax remaining unpaid after the first day of December, 1897, one per centum will be charged, received and collected in addition to the amount thereof; and upon such tax remaining unpaid on the first day of January, 1898, interest will be charged, received and collected upon the amount thereof at the rate of seven per centum per annum, to be calculated from the first day of October, 1897, on which day the accessment rolls and warrants for the Taxes of 1897 were delivered to the said Receiver of Taxes, to the date of payment, pursuant to section 843 of said act.

DAVID E. AUSTEN, Receiver of Taxes.

ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE ADVER-A TTENTION IS CALLED TO THE ADVERTISEMENT IN THE "CITY RECORD," commencing on the 30th day of November, 1897, and continuing therein consecutively for nine (9) days thereafter, of the confirmation by the Supreme Court, and the entering in the Bureau for the Collection of Assessments, etc., of the assessments for OPENING AND ACQUIRING TITLE to the following named streets in the 200 WARD.—CHEEVER PLACE, from Mott Avanue to Gerad Avenue. EAST 185TH ST., from Mount Vernon Avenue to the northern boundary of the City of New York. HYATT STREET, from Mount Vernon Avenue to the northern boundary of the City of New York. HYATT STREET, from Mount Vernon Avenue to the northern boundary of the City of New York. BAST 185TH STREET, from thound Vernon Avenue to the New York and Harlem Raily road to Marion Avenue.

City of New York, Finance Department, Comptroller.

Office, November 30, 1897.

## Amusements.

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THE
THE
WHITE HEATHER. 14th St. & Irving Pl.
A GREAT SUCCESS.

-N. Y. HERALD.
Mattrees
Wed. & Sat. 2. Eve., 8:15. BROADWAY THEATRE. Eves., 8:15, Mat. Sat., 2
FRANK DANIELS—THE IDOL'S EYE.
FRANK DANIELS—THE IDOL'S EYE.
Last two weeks. Prices. \$1.50, \$1.00, 50 cents.

BIJOU.

B'way & 30th St. Mats. Wed.

DELIGHTFULLY BOISTEROUS
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MISS FITZWELL. GRAND SECOND CONCERT.

Tuesday Eve., Dec. 7, at 8:15 XAVER SCHARWENKA ORCHESTRAL CONCERTS. Chickering Plano. Chickering Hall. Res. neats, \$1 and \$1.50, admission 50 cts., now on sale at box office. Chickering Hall.

CHICKERING HALL.
TO-NIGHIT AT 8:15.
and Menday att., Dec. 6, at 2:80.
Mr. and Mrs. Georg
Henschel. Recitals. Res. seats at Schuberth's and at box office.

Leading Botels and Restaurants.

# WHERE TO DINE.

HOTEL TARIFF BUREAU. 63 Fifth-ave., New-York.
Ale, means A la Carte, Tdh., Table d'Hote Dinnes.

#### Amnsements.

Society,

25th Season, 1897-08 Gounod's Redemption.

SUNDAY Evg., Dec. 5th. at 8:15. Sembrich

DAVID BISPHAM, Baritone:

WM. LAVIN, Tenor, JESSIE SHAY, Planist,
and FULL ORCHESTRA.

8ig. BEVIGNANI
Popular Prices, Sents, 50c, to \$1.50.

Now on sale at box office and Schuberth's
General Admission, 50 cts. CASINO! 3D WEEK! The New Comic Opera! "1909 Revised Edition! New Songs! Matines Sat. "1999

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MISS ADA REHAN

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Every bour from 1 to 5, 8 to 10.

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MATRIAGE OF CONVENIENCE.

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Charles Frohman and David Belasco Present
LOTTIE FIRST
COLLINS. BORN. SYMMER.
Evenings, 8:00. Mat. Saturday, 2:15.

GARRICK THEATRE. 35th-st. near B way.
MAIDE Mais Wednesday and Saturday.
MAIDE THE LITTLE MINISTER.
ADAMS THE LITTLE MINISTER.
ADAMS Evenities. 8:20. Mats., 2:15.

GRAND | 23d-st and Sth-ave. Matines Saturday.

GPERA | THE SILVER KING.

HOUSE. | NEXT WEEK— Francis Wilson Opera Co.\*\*

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PERA HOUSE. Eve. 8:15. Mat. Sat. 2. George
OPERA HOUSE. Edwardes' London Colety TheatraDec. 6th. "CUMBERLAND "61" Original Co.

RVING PLACE THEATRE. Eves., 8:15

BTRAUSS' beautiful operetta WALDMEISTER,

JULIE KOPACSY and Star Cast. KNICKERBOCKER. BROADWAY, COR. 38TH ST. EVENINGS, 8-20. MATINES SATURDAY, 2:15.

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THE PRINCESS AND THE BUTTERFLY.
By the author of "The Amasons," "Sweet Lavender," eta.

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SECOND GRAND CONCERT.
OF THE SERIES.
SUNDAY, DEC. 5, 8:15 P. M.
ANTON SEIDL, CONDUCTOR.

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SEATS NOW SELLING.
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WALTER DAMROSCH and C. A. ELLIS, NOW open at the Metropolitan opera House. A redition of fifteen per cent. will be made to sutseribers the season.

ANHATTAN Evgs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:32.

ANHATTAN E. E. RICE'S Company in HIS LITTLE DODGE. HIS LITTLE DODGE. HIS LITTLE DODGE. HIS LITTLE DODGE. HIS LITTLE DODGE.

16TH AUTUMN ENHIBITION, Now Open Day and Evening. Admission, 25c. N. W. cor. 23d St. and 4th Ave. PRESBYTERIAN HALL,

Friday evis. Dec. 3 at 8:18, ORGAN RECITALS. I. Fred. WOLLE, Res. seats at Schuberth's. 23 Union Square PLEASURE PALACE, 58th and 3d-ave, 1.30 & 7 p. m.

Bobby Gaylor, Merri Oscorne, Charles T. Aldrich, E. J. Henley, & Cohana, Jose Quintette, Conway and Leiand, World's Trio, Res. Seats, 25c., 50a Eve., 7. No smoking at daily Mats., 15c., 25c.

PROCTOR'S High-Class Continuous Performance,
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PICTURES, DIXON, BOWERS & DIXON, Three Ruses;
SMITH & FULLER, Musical Act; 40 OTHER STARS. PASTOR'S CONTINUOUS PERFORMANCE.
12:30 to 11 P. M. Seats, 20 and 30 cents.
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Tickets \$1, \$2. Boxe (seating 4 to 8), \$10, \$13, \$28.

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WISS JULIA ARTHUR,
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ALEXANDRA.

AMERican VIARDA. distinguished appearance

In Richard Vosa's powerful 4-act play, entitled

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